

Calendar No. 129

82D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 134

CILKA ELIZABETH INGROVA

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 60]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 60) for the relief of Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

On line 8 strike the words "Upon the enactment of this Act" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee and head tax. The amendment is merely to conform the language of the bill to the policy of the committee in this type of case.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 50-year-old native and citizen of Czechoslovakia who last entered the United States on September 30, 1949, as a visitor. She is presently residing in Washington, D. C., with her husband who is a member of the Committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia.

A letter dated February 6, 1951, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to the case, reads as follows:

FEBRUARY 6, 1951.

Hon. PAT MCCARRAN,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 60) for the relief of Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova, an alien.

The bill would provide that Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of its enactment, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. It would also direct the Secretary of State to instruct the quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate immigration quota.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Mrs. Ingrova is a native and citizen of Czechoslovakia, having been born in Roudnice, Czechoslovakia, on August 8, 1900. Coming from England, she entered the United States by plane at the port of New York on September 30, 1949, when she was admitted under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924, until January 15, 1950. She was granted extensions of her temporary stay until March 30, 1951. She is presently residing in Washington, D. C., and is being supported by her husband, who is a member of the Committee of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia in that city. Mrs. Ingrova stated that at the time she obtained her visitor's visa it was her intention to remain in the United States with her husband for 5 or 6 months and then return to England, but in the meantime it has been found necessary for her husband to remain here to continue his work with the council. Mr. Ingr has filed an application to adjust his immigration status in the United States under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

According to Mrs. Ingrova, she was married to Mr. Sergej Yan Ingr on July 17, 1919, and she has two sons, who fought against the Nazis and are now employed by the Bata Shoe Co., one residing in England, and the other in Cyprus. Her father died in Czechoslovakia, and her mother, brother and three sisters were residing in that country when she left, although she has not heard from them and does not know their whereabouts. Mrs. Ingrova stated that she studied pharmacy for 2 years at Charles University in Prague, and that she resided in Prague from 1919 until 1933, when she proceeded to Mistek, Moravia, with her husband, upon his transfer as Brigadier General of the Czechoslovakian Army. She further stated that she went to Paris, France, in January 1940, to join her husband who was then Chief in Command of the Czechoslovakian Army. After the fall of France in June 1940 she went to London, England, with her husband who became the War Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government-in-exile and commander in chief of the Czechoslovakian forces. In June 1945 she returned to Prague, remaining there until January 1948, when she left for The Hague, Netherlands, to join Mr. Ingr, who was assigned there as the Czechoslovakian Minister Plenipotentiary. When Mr. Ingr resigned this position in March 1948, at the time the Communists took control of the Czechoslovakian Government, they returned to London.

Since the quota for Czechoslovakia, to which Mrs. Ingrova is chargeable, is oversubscribed she cannot readily obtain an immigration visa. Therefore, in the absence of special legislation she is unable to adjust her immigration status in the United States to permanent residence at this time.

Whether Mrs. Ingrova should be granted a preference through special legislation presents a question of legislative policy concerning which the Department of Justice prefers not to make any recommendation.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 60), as amended, should be enacted.